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8.00 " to 10.00 " "	" 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " "	" 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.	" 10 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" 10 "
1.15 " to 2.15 " "	" 15 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " "	" 10 "
3.00 " to 5.00 " "	" 15 "
5.00 " to 8.00 " "	" 10 "
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Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.30 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" 15 "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" 10 "
6.00 " to 6.30 " "	" 15 "
6.30 " to 8.00 " "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	

CHARGE AGAINST A GERMAN PROTEGE AT SHANGHAI.

TREACHERY ALLEGED BY THE DEFENCE.

The hearing of the charge against Abraham Ettinger, a Turkish protege of the German Consulate in Shanghai, of committing a breach of China's neutrality and attempting to forge a Spanish passport, was resumed at the Mixed Court, before Mr. P. Grant Jones and Magistrate Waung on June 6th.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the prosecution and Dr. Fischer defended.

Dr. Fischer asked, as the Court decided against him on the point of jurisdiction, that he might appeal to the next higher Chinese Court, and make the necessary application to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai. The Assessor had stated that China never expressly confirmed the conference of extraterritorial rights on Turkish subjects, and the Court consequently held that it had full jurisdiction over persons who had no judicial rights in China. The Mixed Court being a Chinese Court, and, as such, subject to the Chinese law and jurisdiction, a person was entitled to appeal against a decision in that Court to the next higher Chinese Court. There was no judicial system in any civilized country in the world in which an accused person was not entitled to appeal against a decision of a court of first instance. The right to appeal was a fundamental human right. Dr. Fischer added that it was a rule not to bring accused persons to the Court if a Consul claimed jurisdiction. He asked the Court to allow him to appeal to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs against jurisdiction being taken by the British Assessor.

After a brief consultation between the Magistrate and the Assessor the application was rejected.

Mr. Newman said the Presidential Mandate of August 6th, 1914, in which the neutrality of China was proclaimed, forbade spying in Chinese territory, or territorial waters or the making of any documents in reference to the war. He would claim that this was an attempt to do what was forbidden—an attempt was punishable though possibly in a less degree than the actual offense. A passport was essentially a document that was used in times of war and intended to prevent unauthorized persons from traveling through places which they would not be authorized to travel through. Such travel by an unauthorized person would have an ill effect on the country through which he was enabled to travel.

Mr. Grant Jones—He would be able to represent himself as a neutral in spite of being an alien enemy. In itself was a breach of neutrality having regard to the Presidential Mandate, inasmuch as he could not get a passport unless he assumed Spanish nationality. He did not suggest that the accused was making the passport for himself, but it was just as much an offense that he made, or intended to make, or was in process of making, one for someone else. The very fact that he had an illegal document in his possession put the onus on him of explaining how he got it in his possession. In time of war it was a very serious offense for persons in China to be able to do such acts as would endanger the neutrality of China.

The second offense alleged was attempted forgery. They had the evidence of the Spanish Consulate that the signature of the Spanish Consul was a forgery because one "S" in the name was too mathematically exact; secondly, because all passports had to pass through the hands of the Chancellor; thirdly, that it could not have been issued and signed with the photograph of (Nielsen) any person never was and never had been for the Consul General to sign a passport in blank. That enabled the Spanish Chancellor to say that it was a forgery.

Mr. Newman added that under Chinese law it constituted an attempt at forgery when any person received a document, the signature of which was forged, or the signature of which was feloniously or wrongfully used (Article 280). The act of receiving such a document was an offense. He claimed that under that section the signature forming the subject of the charge was either forged or feloniously used and therefore constituted attempted forgery. English law declared that wrongful possession of photographic copies of documents was an offense.

Detective Sergt. Schmidt deposed to arresting the accused, upon whom the photograph and two typewritten slips (produced) were found. Nothing suspicious was found in accused's house and nothing was taken away from the premises.

By Mr. Newman—We searched boxes and drawers. In an upstairs room there was an iron safe open and empty. The door was wide open.

Cross-examined by Dr. Fischer, witness stated that when accused was arrested he made no objection about going to the station. Accused was told that the police would like to search his premises. No objection was made by accused, who, however, asked to be represented by someone, on the ground that, as Sub-Inspector Reeves and witness were enemies, they might put some papers in his house or pockets. Accused gave no explanation of how he came into possession of the photograph. At the search of accused's premises Sub-Inspector Reeves, witness, accused, accused's wife and two of accused's friends were present. One of the latter was nothman, the other was a next-door neighbour who was a Russian before the war, but had become a Turkish subject. The accused, when asked about the empty iron safe, made a rambling statement about it being an old piece of furniture. It was not that. Accused asked to see the warrant and said that he wanted to communicate with the Dutch

Consul. At that time a young German entered the premises and accused asked him to notify the Dutch authorities. The accused said that he was registered at the Dutch Consulate, but produced no papers to prove the statement.

Dr. Fischer—Did he resist arrest?—He made a lot of fuss, but it did not amount to much.

Dr. Fischer—Did you beat him? No, sir.

Witness further cross-examined, said that he had known accused for four years. He was not a personal enemy of accused.

Mr. Newman—All police are his personal enemies.

The case was adjourned.

When the case was resumed next day, Dr. Fischer said no evidence had been called to show the guilt of accused. At that time the opportunity was given for people to make allegations against innocent persons who were their personal enemies. Thus, unfortunately, had been introduced a system reminding them of the blackest days of persecution of the Middle Ages, and the blackest days of Russia—persecution without defence.

Albert Ettinger, a Turkish subject, born at Constantinople, said he met Rothman on December 25th, 1916, in front of the British Consulate. Rothman, who was in a ricksha, stopped him and asked witness to go to his (Rothman's) house, asking him to go to the back door as he had something very important to tell him. Witness did so and Rothman explained where he was working; and that he was an old man who had travelled much; was a Mason, and could not stand what people were doing in Shanghai. He said that he was working in an office under the British Intelligence Department, and had been getting Tls. 300 a month. He told witness the names of the people in the office and the names of his under-agents and what they were doing. In order to prove his bona fides Rothman showed him pictures, lists, etc.

The Assessor—You mean photographs? Witness—Yes. These things were shown to him on December 25th. The first day Rothman only showed pictures from America, but he told him that the other photographs were in the custody of his superior and were kept locked up, but he would later show them to witness. Rothman explained that he wanted to prevent people from getting into trouble and frequently repeated: "prevention is better than cure." Rothman asked witness to see people before they got into trouble. Witness met Rothman and Rothman sent his boy to witness several times. Rothman talked to other people in the same way as to witness and the other people, not knowing that witness knew Rothman, came to him privately and told him what he had better do. Rothman did not show him the photograph the day before he was arrested, but had shown him the negative.

The Assessor—When?

Witness—About the time of the rupture of relations.

Dr. Fischer—Did you tell Rothman that he was making a photograph, and explained to him what it meant and said that this photo was an English circular to be sent out by the British Consulate at Hongkong, London and America, and that if Nielsen went anywhere he would be caught. Rothman said that he was going to take the negative to Maetavish and Lehmann's to be developed. He got all his photographs made there. Rothman told him that bombs would be placed in the German steamers in Shanghai waters and that Nielsen would be blamed. Rothman asked witness to bring Nielsen to him and to warn Nielsen that he would be blamed and that the best thing he could do would be to leave Shanghai. Rothman did not say who would put the bombs on the steamers, but he said some would also be put in the Astor House, and that Nielsen had better leave the Astor House and go away. Rothman gave witness two lists of enemies suspected of fomenting rebellion in India.

The Assessor—Do you produce them? (To Dr. Fischer)—You ought to put them in.

Witness said that Rothman had told him that the Intelligence Department got the lists. To mention the names he did not think would be good.

Dr. Fischer said that he grieved to say that one of his countrymen whom he had appeared against in the Austrian Court had put him on the list.

The Assessor (to witness)—You had better write out the names.

Dr. Fischer handed up a list written in pencil of the alleged sub-agents. To the Assessor witness stated that Rothman told him that the people on the list gave him information and also told him about payments. The photograph in Court was bought. Witness wrote the list just handed up in jail and gave it to Dr. Fischer.

To Dr. Fischer witness said that Rothman told him what sub-agent had supplied the photograph to him. The forgery was given by one of the persons on the list. The same person had been charged before the German Court with the same thing.

The Assessor—Who is the person?

The Witness—It is not interesting.

Dr. Fischer—Write out the name.

The Witness said that Rothman warned this person when the German Consulate tried to prosecute him.

The Assessor—nothman warned Kinder?

The witness said that they went to Kinder's room and took away all evidence so that the German Consulate did not find anything. He (witness) was called at the trial, but as there was no proof against Kinder he had to let go. Rothman proposed that witness and Nielsen should go away from Shanghai when he showed them the photographs all ready to give to the police and Consuls. Rothman told Nielsen that as he could speak French and looked like a French-Canadian he could go as one and witness could go as a Russian. He gave Nielsen a lot of addresses and said Nielsen would get a good job. He also gave him a lot of books and said that he would find out the cost of the necessary passports, tickets, etc. Nielsen and witness thought that what Rothman said might be true. Some time after witness was speaking to Mr. Williams of the American Consulate, and

Mr. Williams told him that he knew Rothman's employment but could not understand what he was doing. Rothman had mentioned that he had photographs and asked a lot of questions about Nielsen, and said that he had found out that Nielsen was going to leave on a false passport. This was before war was declared between America and Germany, so Mr. Williams could go. If he went to Mexico it had nothing to do with the Consulate. Rothman expressly promised to give witness a false passport, but had to go to see Mr. Petrocelli. He went to Mr. Petrocelli with the photograph and asked if the man shown was going away. Witness saw Nielsen and told him that Rothman was setting traps for them and told him what Mr. Williams had told witness. Nielsen then went into Chinese territory because it was safer. Witness could not go because of his house, etc., and therefore remained. Rothman sent his boy for witness the day before witness was arrested. Witness went there in a ricksha.

The Assessor—On May 30th?

The Witness—Yes.

The witness continued that Rothman gave him a photograph and said that it was the photograph he had promised to give him. He said if witness wished he could give the photograph to the Dutch Consul.

The Assessor—Did Rothman want to get in with the Dutch?

Witness He said he could show it to the Dutch Consul. He told me to show it to him.

Dr. Fischer—I will prove that Rothman offered his services to Germany.

The witness continued that Rothman said he had nothing more to do for the British and showed his discharge, which said he was only discharged owing to a reduction of the staff. After leaving Rothman on May 30th, witness met Mr. Huntze, who said that Rothman had given him two pictures. Witness went home and found there a Mr. Bernard and witness's wife and he showed them what he saw. Rothman had given him, saying: "See what things are being done here." He then put the photograph and the lists in his pocket. He kept the photograph in his pocket because he intended to go to the Dutch Consulate the next day to find out whether the French proteges were registered and also to give the Consul the photograph. When he was on the way to the Dutch Consulate next day he met Lazar, who began to tell him about some opium smuggling from Canton. Then Detective-Sergeant Schmidt came up and said that witness was a suspected person and must go with him to the station. Witness later met Mr. Huntze in the Gardens and asked him to tell Rothman that the photographs had been seized. Later witness told the Dutch Consul General all about it. When he returned he saw Rothman, who said he would arrange everything satisfactorily and offered to leave another photograph.

When he returned to his house about 5.30 p.m. a knock was heard and that Schmidt was looking for him. About half an hour later Rothman came and called him into the street as he wanted to tell him what had been arranged. Rothman told him that he had explained about the photograph and lists to the detectives. Rothman said the detectives were waiting at his house. They then met Schmidt, and after a talk between Schmidt and Reeves the former suggested that they should go to see Reeves. Witness went to the station and Schmidt handed him over to Inspector Reeves, saying witness could explain to him. In the office witness saw a photograph of Nielsen similar to that in Court. Mr. Reeves took it up and said: "This shows that you are making false passports."

The Assessor—Looked rather like it did it not? (Laughter).

Witness continued that the safe referred to by Schmidt was one that the Chinese authorities seized in Chapei during the Revolution and later returned to him. Rothman told witness that he had better not mention any names because he would find that the British authorities would get hold of him and send him to Hongkong; also he told witness's wife and others the same thing. Rothman promised to do everything, but warned witness not to mention his (Rothman's) name because he (Rothman) would be branded as a traitor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Newman witness said he had nothing to do with the German Consulate. It was up to Mr. Rothman to explain why he went to him with information that he wished to go to the German Consulate. Witness did not know his reason. Rothman said that he was an old man, a mason, and would not keep quiet longer about what people were doing. He said that he wanted the Germans to know what was going on. Rothman said nothing about expecting money and when witness asked him he said that he did not want money.

Mr. Newman—How do you live?—On my merits.

Witness continued that he saw the negative before seeing the photograph. Rothman said that his intention was to get certain people into trouble.

The Assessor—What? His own sub-agents?

The Witness—Yes, Rothman did not say why he wanted to do so.

Mr. Newman—You had better tell the truth. Is it possible for any man to do such a fool thing?

The Witness said that Rothman said that these people were not British, but were traitors to their countries and themselves.

The Assessor—He wanted to get them into trouble for doing what he was doing himself?

The Witness—Yes, he is British. Rothman said that he would give evidence against them after the war. He did not know who made the negative. Rothman told him, but it was not for witness to explain. The second name on the list handed up was the man. The photographs were to be sent everywhere to catch Nielsen. There was a plot to catch Nielsen and have him arrested. It was no concern of witness who took the original. Rothman said that the man who took the original had been arrested but had been released. The original was obtained by Rothman's employer, who

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMERICAN MAILS TO THE EAST.

"EMPRESS" BOATS TO BE USED.

The Post Office Department at Washington has withdrawn the order issued some months ago stopping the despatch of mail at Shanghai by the *Empress* boats in consequence of the censorship at Vancouver. Although nothing is said in the telegram about China-bound mails, it may be assumed (says the *N.C. Daily News*) that the new rule works both ways.

This will be very welcome news not only for the local American community, but for commercial Shanghai generally, as mercantile firms have been put to no little inconvenience because the fastest trans-Pacific steamers have for months brought no American mail. The result has been that shipments have arrived without bills-of-lading, necessitating bothersome formalities, and there has been general regret when sailings have been infrequent that the Canadian route could not be used.

THE BANDMAN OPERA CO.

THE "MERRY WIDOW."

The "Merry Widow" seems to retain her popularity despite her increasing age, and last evening she once again attracted a very fair number of admirers to the Theatre Royal. Miss Marjorie Manners played the part most daintily. Her singing and dancing were equally effective. Without question, her charm of manner, in this and other plays, has made her a very great favourite with all Hongkong theatre goers. As might have been expected Mr. Billy Rex and Mr. Fred Winn, those two clever comedians, extracted the full measure of fun and laughter from the parts of *Nische* and *Bern Popoff*. Mr. L. Hodgson made a sufficiently attractive *Prince Danilo* and Miss Addie Leigh was admirably suited to the part of Popoff's wayward wife *Natalie*.

To-night "The Girl in the Taxi" will be given.

paid Tls. 300 for it. He did not know why Rothman showed him the photograph. He always used to say that prevention was better than cure, meaning that the man who was wanted should be careful. Witness thought that he was giving warning because he was an upright man, but afterwards he found out what he really was. He wanted witness and Nielsen to go away because they were being looked for. Witness did not know why, and did not ask. Perhaps Rothman wanted witness to be a sub-agent. Witness never intended to go to America; it would be better to be a prisoner here than to be arrested for having a bomb. Witness said that he did not know why Rothman coupled him with Nielsen. Witness took the photograph from Rothman because he did not see why he should not take it. He did think that he would be held responsible for it.

The Assessor remarked that witness had explained that he was going to take the photograph to the Dutch Consulate.

The Witness denied that his intention was to get the man number two on the list handed up into trouble. Witness would not say that Rothman gave him the photograph in order to have him arrested. As things stood he thought it could be so. Witness explained the situation to Reeves the second time he was at the station. Bombs were actually found in the German ships. Nielsen left the Astor House because Rothman said he would be suspected. He said that there were all sorts of rumours that the Germans were going to blow up the Telephone Building. Rothman had said that this would give the right to China to arrest Germans and bring China into the war.

Joseph Rothman, a naturalized British subject, refused to state what his nationality was before he became British. He had been employed by the British Intelligence Department until May 21st and had left when the staff was reduced. He was a confidential agent. He would answer questions about his work, as he did not wish to incriminate innocent persons. His business was confidential and he would only answer questions about it in a British Court. He knew Ettinger by sight ever since he came to Shanghai. Ettinger had visited his house several times. He could not say whether he had spoken to Ettinger before last Christmas.

The witness continued that he had known Detective Smith by sight since he had been in Shanghai and spoke to him about eight or nine days ago, as to Inspector Reeves. The detective went to his house to see something that he had to show them. Ettinger came to see witness about buying witness's house. He came several times, but witness only saw him twice. The first time was about three months ago and the last time on May 30th. Nielsen came to his house once. Witness took a photograph of Nielsen, which he gave to the police. The witness said that he took and developed the photograph of Nielsen. He had the negative. He took photographs of two other persons, which he handed to the proper authorities. He did not give accused the two lists in Court about addition in India. Witness never advised Ettinger to leave Shanghai. He did not give the photograph in Court to Ettinger. Ettinger told him that a certain man was manufacturing passports. Witness did not go to the Dutch Consulate to report Ettinger's arrest, and did not speak to Mrs. Ettinger or Huntze.

The Assessor said that the case would be resumed on Monday and the whole day would be devoted to it.

Dr. Fischer asked that bail be granted and said that he would give his personal undertaking that Ettinger would appear. After a brief discussion the Assessor announced that bail of a cash security of \$500 would be granted if a written guarantee were obtained from the Dutch Consulate that they would not interfere with the jurisdiction in that case.

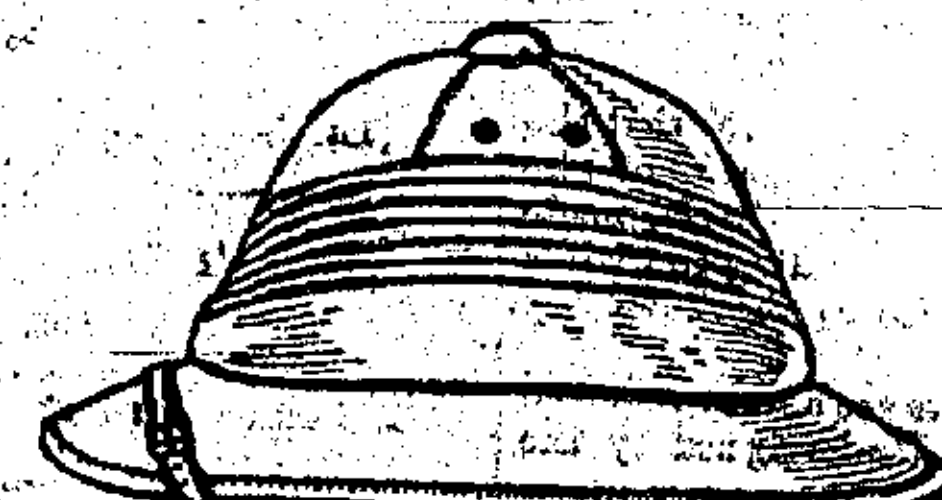
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Care of "Daily Press" Office. [745]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of AHMEDHAY HABIBHOY, late of Bombay, in the Empire of India, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 56 of the Probate Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 28th day of June, 1917.

All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Underigned by the above date.
Dated the 8th day of June, 1917.
G. A. HASTINGS,
Administrator,
8, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong. [733]

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.

A RUTHIE WONGWAI, expert mechanic from its factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now in charge of the Cash Register business in Southern China.
AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
General Agents,
HONGT-Z & Co., Ltd.,
Representatives,
144, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong. [686]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 28th June, 1917.
The price of issue is 85 per cent.
The Loan is free of Income Tax and other taxes.
The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.
The Loan may be repurchased at par after the 29th March, 1922.
Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.
Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.
Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses.
The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.
G. TISDALL,
Manager. [609]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to have the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. James & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 19 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

Is Own Lot.
The Property Consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lypholt" 104, The Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,038 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.
The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1890.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [697]

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.
HONGKONG.
LAST TWO NIGHTS!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

FAREWELL VISIT.

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Presents
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BANDMAN OPERA CO.
(1917).

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TO-NIGHT!
June 14th.

"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."

LAST AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
"HIGH JINKS."

Booking at MOUTRIE'S
PRICES AS USUAL.
COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M. [729]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE FRANK WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"BANKOKU MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 15th inst. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard and Douglas on the 15th inst. at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1917. [741]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship
"VAN WAERWYCK"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst. at 10 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1917. [744]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 18th inst., at 10 A.M.
All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th inst. will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
R. G. MORTON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1917. [68]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
SHOP to Let in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [708]

TO LET.
NOS. 2 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [623]

TO LET.
1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Vaux Road. [402]

TO LET.
IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. A FURNISHED HOUSE in Lochiel Terrace. From 1st July next.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [633]

TO LET.
OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES to Let, Wongsatshong Road. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Morison. HOUSES on Shamshoo, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [64]

WANTED.
OFFICE at the Central Location.
Apply to—
FURUKAWA & Co.,
20, Des Vaux Road Central. [703]

FOR SALE.
ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.
ALSO ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [61]

FOR SALE.
BAGS OF USED ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS.
400 Stamps for \$0.50 | 3000 Stamps for \$2.00
500 " " 0.80 | 3000 " " 2.80
1000 " " 1.00 | 4000 " " 3.70
1500 " " 1.50 | 5000 " " 4.50
GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.
484

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT
9.15 p.m.—Bandman Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"The Girl in the Taxi."
TO-MORROW.
9.15 p.m.—Bandman Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"High Jinks."

Tuesday, 31st July—
Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jensen & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lambert.

Monday, 19th Aug.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Monday, 27th Aug.—
Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidator of Messrs. Wingo & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lambert.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
OLD BROWN
BRANDY

E
QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE 610. [12]

MARRIAGE.
MULLER—RUSSEL.—At Christiania, Norway, on May 10th, E. J. MULLER, to DAISY CONSTANCE RUSSEL, both of Shanghai.
DEATH.
DE BERIGNY.—Killed, while on active service in France, on April 29th, at the age of 19 years, LIEUT. CHARLES E. DE BERIGNY, Royal Flying Corps, the only son of the late Th. de Berigny, of Kobe and Yokohama, and nephew of Miss de Berigny, of Shanghai.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong 14th June, 1917.

THE PEKING MELEE.

WITHIN a year of taking office the PRESIDENT of China is confronted with a political problem that would tax the highest statesmanship—that of evolving order out of the present chaos. The advice he is receiving from every quarter is very conflicting. The VICE-PRESIDENT, while in favour of declaring war upon Germany, advocates acting independently of the Allies, and thus retaining freedom to arrange separate terms of peace whenever a favourable opportunity should occur. He has not, so far as we know, divulged his reasons for this course. Probably he hopes that China will be saved the trouble of agreeing, or disagreeing, with the European and American terms of peace. From outside the pale of Parliament, KANG YU-WEI counsels the dismissal of Parliament and the summoning of a conference representative of the nation to guide the PRESIDENT in regard to the war-question. What, we wonder, does this protagonist of monarchy mean? Is the present Parliament not as representative as any other? SUN YUN is of opinion that the PRESIDENT should consult both Houses of Parliament—that is to say, the elected and the non-elected elements of Government—in regard to the situation. We remember, however, that not very long ago SUN YUN wrote a strong Note against allowing a non-elected element to assist in Parliamentary business, urging that it was an anachronism and

a hindrance to progress. He is opposed to China taking part in the war, and says that already there are parleyings for peace between the belligerents. China's entrance, therefore, would be no advantage to the Allies and would bring much trouble upon her. SUN YUN is, of course, strongly averse from the military régime which now presides over China's destinies. Finally, the two foreign political advisers recommend opposite courses, Dr. MORRISON being opposed to the dismissal of Parliament and Mr. ARIGA in favour of it.

The PRESIDENT's chief difficulty is to find a successor to the late Prime Minister, who was dismissed from office for his insistence upon the view that China must declare war upon Germany and throw in her lot with the Allies. Behind him TEAN CHU-YU has the strong support of the Tsuchis north of the Yangtze. There appears to be no lack of able men to succeed him, but they evince a marked unwillingness to take the wheel in stormy weather. There are evidently two reasons for this. One is the feeling that the dismissal of the late Prime Minister was illegal, as he did not resign. The other arises out of this, and is due to the fear that anyone who dares to accept the vacant portfolio will incur the antipathy of the Provincial military authorities. No fewer than four men have been invited to accept the post. With the exception of Mr. LI, a relation of the famous LI HUNG-CHANG, they declined at once, and even he has now withdrawn. The PRESIDENT must, therefore, turn elsewhere for a Prime Minister. In the meantime the Foreign Secretary has been acting, and no one could give more satisfaction than he to Southern Chinese as a permanent occupant of the office, but he is now reported to have tendered his resignation rather than counter-sign the Mandate for the dissolution of Parliament.

The banner of revolt was raised first of all in Anhui, whose Tsuchin strongly denounced the dismissal of the Prime Minister. Now the movement has spread to several of the Northern Provinces. It remains, however, to be seen what attitude the mass of the people of these Provinces will adopt. If they disapprove, the Government will proceed no further. If, on the other hand, they acquiesce, there may be a widespread conflagration, which could only be subdued by the PRESIDENT reinstating the late Prime Minister or adopting his war policy. That would be an unthinkable humiliation for the PRESIDENT and his supporters. Rather than submit to it His Excellency would probably carry into effect his threat of resignation. For the PRESIDENT, a remarkable feeling of regard appears to be entertained all over China, North as well as South, and he is probably aware of the people's confidence. Were he to resign, the VICE-PRESIDENT, who favours war, though on different lines from the late Prime Minister, might return to direct the ship of State, at least for a time. The feeling of rivalry between the civil and military elements would, however, hasten a crisis, and it is impossible to say which would emerge victorious. The South would probably favour a Civil Administration with an anti-war policy, and the North, a military régime with a pro-war policy.

Ever since the revolution China has been governed on military lines. The military party are bent upon making China a military nation after the pattern of certain foreign Powers. They have the soldiery under their command, and they hold the high offices of State. The late President YUAN did not check this spirit, but rather favoured it. Latterly it obsessed his strong mind, and resulted in his own undoing. Foreseeing what the result of persisting in such a course would mean, the devastation it would bring about in China, he renounced his policy, but, nevertheless, it is not dead. The strong military leanings of the Northern leaders clearly indicate a desire to return to the former system of government that, if persisted in, will inevitably cause a severance between North and South. For some time this spirit of antagonism has been manifesting itself. The PRESIDENT is aware of it and is earnestly endeavouring to prevent a rupture. Hitherto he has had the strong support of his Foreign Minister, of SUN YUN, and others. After the PRESIDENT, the Foreign Minister is to-day the most popular man in China. He is the Southerners' political hero. Whether he agree or disagree with the dictatorial tactics of the Peking Government we cannot but admire the astuteness of the PRESIDENT, who has revealed in this crisis an unexpected strength of character.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Gavern, C.M.G., has returned to the Colony from his short holiday in North China.

Captain L. D. Joll, formerly of the 88th Company R.G.A., has been appointed Acting-Major while in Command of a Siege Battery.

Major F. A. Twiss, M.V.O., D.S.O., a former Gunnery Instructor in Hongkong, has been appointed Acting Lieut.-Col. while in Command of an Artillery Group.

A cargo coolie has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries sustained as a result of a rice sling falling upon him while he was employed in carrying cargo to a ship at the Kowloon wharf.

Major H. G. Sargeant, R.G.A., who was Major Instructor in Gunnery in the China Command, when war broke out, and was also Secretary to the local Committee on Commissions, has been appointed Acting Lieut.-Colonel while Commanding an Artillery Group.

A successful whist drive was held in the Naval Theatre on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance. Chief Writer Smith, R.N., acted as M.C., and presented prizes to the following successful players at the conclusion of the drive:—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Deane; 2nd, Miss F. Marshall; 3rd, Mrs. Cousin. Men—1st, C.Q.M.S. Roakes, R.E.; 2nd, Mr. Cosway; 3rd, Mr. Bowers.

Old Rugby players will remember Captain F. P. S. Wiltshire and Captain H. G. Paris, both lieutenants in the R.G.R. here a few years ago. Both have been appointed Acting Majors while in Command of Siege Batteries. Captain P. R. M. Collins, another old Rugby player and cricketer, and a very popular officer of the 87th Company, has been appointed Acting Major while Commanding a Siege Battery.

Dr. and Mr. General Hanwell are leaving Shanghai for the Homeland. After serving with the R.A.M.C. in South Africa, Dr. Hanwell went to Shanghai in 1903 to join Dr. D. Reid and Dr. J. W. Jackson. For thirteen years he has been principal Medical Officer of the Volunteer Corps. In the field of sport he is known as a fine lawn tennis player and an ardent cross-country rider. His wife, whom he married in 1909, is the youngest daughter of Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.S.G.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

AN OLD HAND.

After being banished for twenty years in 1913, a Chinese was found in Yau-mat on Tuesday, and was brought before Mr. Wood and charged with returning from banishment.

It was stated that the man had seven previous convictions, which commenced as far back as 1909. He had also been banished four times.

The man was remanded until to-day, when Mr. Wood will decide whether he will commit him to Criminal Sessions or not.

OPIUM CASES.

A Chinese was found on Tuesday on board the s.s. Kwong Sai with 48 taels of prepared opium in his possession.

Mr. Wood fined him \$3,000, or, in default, nine months' imprisonment.

As two men were about to board a tramcar near the Wing On store on Tuesday, they were arrested by some revenue officers, and a search resulted in the discovery of four pounds of raw opium, which was concealed about their clothing.

When brought before Mr. Wood the men put forward the excuse that they had been given the opium to carry by a man who had paid them \$4 each for their trouble.

This old story was not believed, and each of the men was fined \$300, or, in default, three months' hard labour.

The town council of a small Scotch community met to inspect a site for a new hall. They assembled at a chapel, and as it was a warm day a member suggested that they should leave their coats there.

"Some one can stay behind and watch them," suggested another.

"What for?" demanded a third. "If we are all going out together, what need is there for any one to watch the clothes?"

THE WAR.

NEARER THE END.
SIGNIFICANCE OF MESSINES VICTORY.
MUCH ACTIVITY.

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

DEALING WITH GREECE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH GAIN FURTHER GROUND.

ADVANCE ON TWO MILES FRONT.

LONDON, June 13th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have gained further ground to the east, and north-east of Messines, on a front of nearly two miles. We have also occupied the hamlet of Gapaard, and have advanced slightly astride the Souchez river.

There has been considerable enemy artillery activity to the north-east of Gouzeau Court, and to the south and north of the Scarpe, in the neighbourhoods of Lens and Ypres.

Our aeroplanes yesterday did some useful work despite the unfavourable weather.

One of our machines is missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

MESSINES VICTORY COMPLETE.

PARIS, June 12th.

It is semi-officially announced that the British victory at Messines is now complete. The British dominate the valley of the Lys, which is the most essential German communication north of Lille.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 12th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—There is intermittent shelling east and north-east of Ypres. It does not appear to indicate anything, but rather suggests "jumpiness."

Extraordinary activity prevails along practically the whole of the present battle-front.

THE RAIDERS AND RAIDED.

LONDON, June 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided last night to the north of Neuve Chapelle, and repulsed raids to the south of Neuve Chapelle, to the east of Armentieres and to the North of Ypres.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

GERMAN OBSERVATION POSTS

LONDON, June 12th.

Mr. Beach Thomas, writing from Headquarters, states that the most interesting of all that is left on the battlefield are the old German observation posts, especially near Ypres. They dominate our old positions, and show how complete was the nakedness exposed to the enemy. How we held Ypres all these months is a miracle. The battle was a perfect example of team work. There were a few single feats among the infantry, but there were some amazing reports of air fighting.

A British airman found himself with a number of craft on both sides. He tried a spinning dive, but fell 8,000 feet before he could straighten. When 2,000 feet from the ground he saw two German planes in succession tumble past him, shot down, and then, as he began to climb, a third Hun plane came hurtling down, almost falling on top of him.

AUSTRIAN PEACE DELEGATES MADE PRISONER.

LONDON, June 13th.

Regarding the supposed Austrian peace delegates to Russia, it is now clear that these were taken prisoner and never reached Petrograd.

The mission is not regarded seriously.

FIELD-MARSHAL TO HIS TROOPS.

PRAISE FOR THE SECOND ARMY.

LONDON, June 12th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters says that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has addressed the Second Army as follows:—

"The complete success of the attack of the Second Army under General Sir Herbert Plumer is an earnest of the eventual and final victory of the Allied cause. The position assailed was one of very great natural strength, on the defences of which the enemy had laboured incessantly for nearly three years. Its possession, overlooking the whole of the Ypres salient, was of the greatest strategical value to the enemy, for the excellence of the observation he had from this position added enormously to the difficulty of our preparations for attack and ensured him ample warning of our intention. He was, therefore, fully prepared for our assault and brought up reinforcements of men and guns to meet it. He had the further advantage of the experience gained from his many previous defeats in battles such as the Somme, the Ancre, at Arras and at Vimy Ridge. On the lessons to be drawn from these he had issued carefully-thought-out instructions. Despite all these advantages, the enemy was completely defeated. Within the space of a few hours all our objectives were gained, with undoubtedly very severe loss to the Germans. Our casualties were, for a battle of such magnitude, most gratifyingly light. The full effect of this victory cannot be estimated yet, but that it will be very great is certain."

Following upon the successes already gained, it affords final and conclusive proof that neither strength of position, nor knowledge of, and timely preparation to meet, an impending attack, can save the enemy from complete defeat, and that, brave and tenacious as the German troops are, it is only a question of how much longer they can endure a repetition of such blows. Our victory was due to causes which always have given, and will give, success, namely, the utmost skill, valour and determination in the execution of an attack, following upon the greatest forethought and thoroughness in preparation.

"I desire to place on record here my deep appreciation of the splendid work done above and below ground, and also in the air, by all arms of the services and departments, and by the commanders and staffs, by whom, under General Plumer's orders, all the means at our disposal were combined, both in preparation and execution, with a devotion and bravery beyond all praise. The great success gained has brought us a long step nearer the final victorious end of the war, and the Empire will be justly proud of the troops who have added such fresh lustre to its arms."

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 12th.

A German official communiqué speaks of British cavalry east of Messines. There was lively fighting on the Dwinne near Hinorgon and Baranovitch, and especially near Brzezany and on the Narajowka.

SILVER.

LONDON, June 12th.

Silver is quoted at 331. There is a scarcity in offerings. The market is firm.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GENERAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 12th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Paris draws attention to the Austrian communiqué reporting lively skirmishes in the wooded Carpathians, in East Galicia, and to general activity of the Russians.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEALING WITH GERMAN RAIDERS.

SPLENDID WORK BY FISHING VESSEL.

LONDON, June 12th.

It is officially notified that Lieutenant H. Bell-Irving, of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, commanded the drifter which tackled the enemy seaplanes mentioned in last night's communiqué.

It is noteworthy that this is the first time in the war that it has been officially recorded that a fishing vessel successfully attacked seaplanes.

It is unofficially reported that the five seaplanes were would-be raiders, who were thus intercepted and scattered. This is another example of the unceasing vigilance and daring which inspire all branches of the Service.

DAMAGED GERMAN SUB-MARINE.

CADIZ, June 12th.

A Spanish torpedo-boat has towed in a German submarine with its engines damaged.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEALING WITH GREECE.

MORE COMPLETE GUARANTEES NEEDED.

PARIS, June 13th.

A message from Athens states that M. Jonnart, in a conversation with M. Zaimis, stated that the protecting Powers intended to chase the Thessalian crops and to equate distribute them throughout Greece. Events since 1915 had obliged them to demand more complete guarantees for the safety of the Eastern army, and also for the restoration of unity in the Kingdom, and the working of the constitution in a true spirit. He also notified the establishment of Allied posts for the control of the Isthmus at Corinth, and the provision of military forces, so as to assure the maintenance of order.

GREEK ACTION.

ATHENS, June 13th.

The Government subsequently placarded a communiqué explaining that the Powers had no intention of assailing the rights of Greece or the constitutional regime; they only desired Greece to remain strong and independent.

The situation is calm.

FRANCO-BRITISH TROOPS IN THESSALY.

PARIS, June 13th.

A message from Athens states that French troops have disembarked at Corinth, and that a French and British column has entered Thessaly.

ABDICATION OF KING CONSTANTINE?

The Times states that reports were received in London yesterday to the effect that King Constantine was about to abdicate, in favour of his son Alexander. It is believed that this solution will be acceptable to the Entente.

It is stated that the Allies have occupied the Isthmus of Corinth unopposed. A French Eastern communiqué states that the troops entrusted with the control of the crops of Thessaly have entered Thessaly without difficulty as far as Elassona.

KING CONSTANTINE ABDICATES.

LATER.

King Constantine has abdicated in favour of his son Alexander.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

ADDRESS BY THE PREMIER.

LONDON, June 13th.

Mr. Lloyd George, at Downing Street, addressing the Commissioners appointed to enquire into industrial unrest, said that the industrial machine had been working at exceptionally high pressure. Five million men, in the prime of life, had been withdrawn from industry, but with diminished numbers it had been necessary in many cases to maintain an increased output. Consequently, there had been much overstrain, fatigue, exhaustion and irritation. He did not doubt that the innumerable changes necessary to adapt the peace machine to war exigencies had caused much friction. The marvel is that there had been so little. The results accomplished had been beyond the anticipations of men perfectly acquainted with the industrial possibilities of this country. This had undoubtedly been a great surprise and a disappointment to our enemies.

Nevertheless there had been trouble and friction which the Commissioners would investigate. "Murmurings and grumblings do not come merely from men interested in promoting disquiet, but from men honestly anxious to help the country with the prosecution of the war." The Government wished the enquiry to be thorough and impartial, and he was sure, from the character of the Commissioners, that that would be the case. The investigation should not be too formal, therefore it was not desirable that the meetings should be public, otherwise witnesses would be disinclined to talk freely. He was anxious that the enquiries should be concluded at the earliest possible moment so that the recommendations for the best way of dealing with the unrest could be made as soon as possible.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITAIN'S WAR FINANCE.

LONDON, June 12th.

The Government will ask for credits amounting to £394,853,200 for the third quarter of 1917, making a total since the war of £4,000,000,000, including advances to the Allies.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

REVAL FOLLOWS KRONSTADT.

LONDON, June 12th.

A message from Petrograd says Reval has followed the example of Kronstadt and has ejected the Government Commissioner, the Council of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates having taken over the administration.

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

GERMAN INFLUENCE?

LONDON, June 12th.

Owing to the rigid Spanish censorship, the Spanish situation is not clear. The substitution of the Dato Ministry for the previous Ministry is not regarded as momentous, but it is significant that the overthrow of the Liberals has been accomplished under military pressure instigated, according to several Spanish newspapers, by Germany. Senor Dato's programme comprises complete neutrality.

THE LATE MAJOR REDMOND. HOW THE END CAME.

LONDON, June 12th.

Her Majesty the Queen has sent a message of condolence to Mrs. William Redmond.

Sir Edward Carson has written to Mr. John Redmond stating that the late Major Redmond's most active opponents respected and liked him.

It appears that Major Redmond was serving on the Staff, but prior to the battle of Messines he urgently insisted that he might be allowed to go into action with his regiment. He was leading his men in an attack on Wytschaete when he was struck by a shell fragment and died without recovering consciousness. He was buried in a village behind the fighting line.

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

SPEECH BY PREMIER.

OTTAWA, June 12th.

The political situation is most interesting in view of Quebec's opposition to conscription and the resignation of Mr. Patenaud, the Secretary of State. The latter announcement caused a sensation; hence the galleries were crowded to hear Sir Robert Borden introduce and explain the Conscription Bill. The latter provides for reinforcements not exceeding 100,000 by the selective system. Three tribunals will make the selection, the first composed of two persons of each locality, one chosen by the County Judge and the other by a Board of Selection appointed by Parliament. This Tribunal will decide exemptions. The second Tribunal is an appeal body and will be designated by the Chief Justice of each Province. The third Tribunal is also an appeal body consisting of the Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, who will also determine the conditions of appeal. Those exempted will be practically in the same position as exempted men in Britain. Reinforcements will be called to the colours in ten classes according to age, beginning at 20 and ending at 45 years.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Sir Robert Borden, in introducing the Compulsory Service Bill, laid stress upon the obligation to reinforce the gallant troops in the field. He said:—"If we do not provide them with these reinforcements, with what countenance shall we meet them on their return?" He was not so much concerned for the day on which the Bill would become law as for the day when these men would return if the Bill were passed. He concluded by saying:—"This afternoon Canadians are pressing back the invaders of France and Belgium. Let us prove ourselves worthy to call them comrades. Some may have made the supreme sacrifice for Canada, even as we speak."

Let us summon, in thought, these brave comrades, firm of heart and strong of purpose. Those who have fought, yes, and those who shall fight no more. Let us summon them in spirit to our determination. Let us speak and determine as if they were in our midst. (Cheers.)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier assured the Premier that the debate would be conducted with frankness and moderation by the opposition side, as befitted free British citizens. He appreciated that the duties devolving on Sir R. L. Borden were of great magnitude, but his own were scarcely less important.

BRITISH SUFFRAGISTS FOR PETROGRAD.

LONDON, June 12th.

Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenney have sailed for Petrograd.

MESSRS. MACDONALD AND JOWETT.

WILL THEY LEAVE ENGLAND?

LONDON, June 13th.

The predicament of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Jowett continues to arouse great interest. Captain Tupper, of the Sailor's Union, states that he has warned the Premier that if a naval crew was put on board the ship on which the delegates wished to sail, or a destroyer was used to convey the delegates, there would be a national strike of seamen on the morrow.

Mr. Wilson, President of the Sailors' Union, states that the delegates are trying to leave by another port, which has been telegraphically warned, and pickets will be posted.

It transpires that when the ship on which the delegates meant to sail left, Mr. Roberts, the Labour M.P., remained behind also, although he was not boycotted.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND FLAG DAY.

WASHINGTON, June 13th.

President Wilson is planning an important speech for the Flag Day celebration on the 14th, when he will make a comprehensive statement on the aims and position of the United States.

JAPAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE STRENGTHENS COUNTRY'S POSITION.

TOKYO, June 13th.

Businessmen heartily support the new National Committee, believing that it means non-interference in the internal affairs of China. They also most loyally support the British Alliance, and the cultivation of confidence and friendship abroad.

Those who are best informed state that the Committee undoubtedly strengthens the country's position.

RAILWAYMEN AND MILITARY SERVICE.

LONDON, June 13th.

The Times understands that at the end of last week 15,000 railwaymen were released for military service at home. There has been some friction, but owing to a give and take spirit there is no doubt that railwaymen will be furnished towards the half million fresh troops which are demanded by the end of July.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

PREPARING FOR A SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, June 13th.

Telegrams from Athens state that radical resolutions appear to be in course of preparation for the settlement of the Greek question. The French ex-Foreign Minister, M. Jonnart, who was appointed by the Allies as High Commissioner for Greece, has arrived at Salonika, and has proceeded to Salonika to consult with General Sarrail and M. Venizelos.

LONDON, June 12th.

Telegrams from Athens are greatly delayed, but it is understood that M. Jonnart's Mission betokens strong measures for the purpose of ending anti-Entente machinations.

AMERICAN LIBERTY LOAN.

WASHINGTON, June 13th.

The Treasury admits that the Liberty Loan has been greatly under-subscribed, and it is feared that it will fall short by \$100,000,000 when it closes on the 15th.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POLITICAL ADVISERS DIFFER OVER DISSOLUTION.

PEKING, 12th June.

The President, unable to get a Minister to countersign the Mandate dissolving Parliament, to-day had a further consultation with Dr. Morrison and Mr. Ariga, his political advisers. The former opposed dissolution, but the latter supported it.

It is believed now that the President will recall the mandate.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGAI SAK PO.")

THE CRISIS.

SHANGHAI, June 13th.

The President has rejected Dr. Wu Tingfang's resignation of the post of acting Premier, but he will resign again and will leave Peking immediately.

Li King Shi also refused to sign his name to the Mandate dissolving Parliament.

Wang Chi Chen is about to leave Peking, and the President has sent Kiang Cho Tsung to stop him.

The Military Officer at Peking is demanding the dissolution of Parliament.

Chang Huan has wired Dr. Wu Tingfang urging him to sign the Mandate.

Tang Chi Yao has wired the President demanding that he shall maintain the Parliament.

"Behind the altar," said the cathedral guide to a party of tourists, "lies Richard II. In the churchyard outside lies Mary, Queen of Scots. And who"—balancing above an unmarked flagging in the stone floor and addressing a tourist from London—"who do you think, sir, is a lying ere on this spot?" "Well," answered the Cockney, "I don't know for sure, but I have my suspicions."

OUTLER PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER

JOHNSTONE'S



Known as the

"OLD SQUARE"

WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Cuticura

The Great Skin Cure



The Soap
cleanses and purifies
the skin to
soothe and heal

These fragrant,
super-creamy emollients
instantly clear the skin
of pimples, blotches,
redness and roughness,
the scalp of itching
and dandruff and the
hands of chaps and
sores.

For free sample each address post-card:
E. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charterhouse
Lane, London, E.C. Sold everywhere.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Test your leg with Cuticura. Cuticura is the only medicine that will cure the poison, and the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment; which is a sure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Polio, Erysipelas, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Buns, Burns, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of

GRASSHOPPER

OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Farringdon Street, London, England. Price in England 1/6 and 2/6 per box.

Agents: A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., Hongkong.



CHAPOTEAU'S

PROSPRO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures nervousness, depression, and a host of ailments in adults and children.

THERAPION

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures nervousness, depression, and a host of ailments in adults and children.

FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES

1. Flour—

(a.) First Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. 4.50

(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. 4.00

(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. 3.50

2. Tinned Milk—

(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin 37

(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin 25

(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.) 25

(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin 25

(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin 35

(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin 20

3. Sugar—

Cube (in 5 lb. tins), per tin 1.20

Refined Crystallized, per lb. 14

Granulated, per lb. 14

Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb. 13

Soft, No. 2 quality, per lb. 12

4. Frozen Meat—

The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food

and other stores as printed in the

Dairy Farm price list and amended

in red ink dated the 21st day of

February, 1915, signed by the

Chairman and Secretary of the

Food Committee are the maximum

retail prices of the articles enu-

merated in the said list. [Ap-

proved copies can be seen either

at the Treasury or on the premises

of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., in

Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce—

BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa lb. 21

Beef Prime Cut lb. 21

Beef Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk lb. 21

Beef Roast—Shiu Ngau Yuk lb. 17

Beef Breast—Ngau Nam Yuk lb. 16

Beef Soup—long Yuk lb. 21

Beef Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa lb. 25

Beef Sausages—Ngau Cheung lb. 24

Bullock's Brains—Ngau No. per set 10

Bullock's Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li each 45

Bullock's Tongue, corned—Ham Ngau Li 60

Bullock's Head—Ngau Sam lb. 14

Bullock's Heart—Ngau Sam lb. 14

Bullock's Lamp, salt—Ngau Kin 21

Bullock's Feet—Ngau Keuk each 13

Bullock's Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10

Bullock's Tail—Ngau Mei 19

Bullock's Liver—Ngau Kou lb. 13

Bullock's Tripe (undressed)—Ngau Tin 06

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Tsai-tau-keuk set \$1.10

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat lb. 25

Mutton Leg—Yeung Pei 25

Mutton Shoulder—Yeung Shau 24

Mutton Saddle—Yeung On 27

Pig's Chitlings—Chiu Chong 27

Pig's Brains—Chiu No. per set 24

Pig's Feet—Chiu Keuk lb. 13

Pig's Fry—Chiu Chap lb. 18

Pig's Head—Chiu Tau lb. 16

Pig's Heart—Chiu Sam each 11

Pig's Kidneys—Chiu Yiu lb. 16

Pig's Liver—Chiu Kou lb. 16

Pork Chop—Chiu Pai Kwat lb. 26

Pork Leg—Chiu Pei lb. 20

Pork Loin—Chiu Hau Tun lb. 20

Pork Fat or Lard—Chiu Yau 20

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk set 60

Sheep's Heart—Yeung Sam each 08

Sheep's Kidneys—Yeung Yiu 12

Sheep's Liver—Yeung Kou lb. 26

Sucking Pigs, to order—Chiu Tsai 22

Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau 20

Suet, Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau 26

Yau 19

Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk 20

Veal Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung 20

Lard—Chiu Yau 20

FISH

Barbel—Ka Yu 16

Bream—Pan Yu 18

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sui Yu 15

Carp—Li Yu 20

Catfish—Mun Yu 12

Crabs—Hoi 14

Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu 16

Dab—Sha Ming Yu 12

Dace—Wong Mei Lap 13

Dog Fish—Tui To Sha 10

Eels, Conger—Hoi Man 13

Eels, Fresh water—Tam Shui Yu 18

Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin 32

Frogs—Tin Kai 33

Grouper—Shek Pan 40

Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu 16

Herrings—Tso Pak 20

Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap 20

Labrus—Wong Fa Yu 18

Loach—Wu Yu 28

Lobsters—Lung Ha 28

Mackerel—Chi Yu 32

Monk Fish—Mong Yiu 32

Mullet—Tsai Yu 16

Oysters—Shang Ho 22

Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu 18

Perch—Tau Lo 16

Pike—Fa Pau Fong 16

Plaice—Pan Yu 26

Pomfret, black—Hak Chong 28

Pomfret, white—Pak Chong 28

Prawns—Ming Ha 10

Ray—Pai Pa Sha 10

Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung 12

Roach—Chua Yu 12

Salmon—Ma Yau 20

Shark—Sha Yu 7

ALL AMERICANS FOR WAR SERVICE

MR. WILSON'S APPEAL

SUPREME CRISIS IN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

In a personal appeal to his fellow-citizens, President Wilson calls all American citizens, men, women, and children, to join together to unite the nation for the preservation of its ideals and for the triumph of democracy in the world-war. The supreme test of the nation has come, he says, and all must act together. The text of the appeal is as follows:—

Fellow countrymen,—The entrance of our beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world, created so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration of settlement that I hope you will permit me to address you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

We are rapidly putting our Navy upon an effective war footing, and are about to create and equip a great Army, but these are simply parts of the great task to which we addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to service without regard to profit or material advantage, and with an energy and intelligence that rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is, how many things, how many kinds of elements of capacity and of service and self-sacrifice it involves. These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides fighting the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless.

AID FOR THE ALLIES

We must supply abundant food not only for ourselves and our Allies and our seamen, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

We must supply ships by hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields, mines, and factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are co-operating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufacturing there in raw materials, coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and the furnaces in hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there, rails for the fighting railways at the back of the front; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces, mules and horses and cattle for military service, everything with which the people of England, France, Italy, and Russia have usually supplied themselves but cannot now afford the men, materials, or machinery to make.

It is evident to every thinking man that our industries on farms, in shipyards, mines, and factories must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been, and what I want to say is that men and women who devote their thought and energy to these things will be serving their country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches.

The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international, service army—a notable host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviours of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands, of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and necessity be excused that service and assigned to the fundamental sustaining work of fields, factories, and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire. I take the liberty therefore of addressing this world to the farmers of the country and all those who work on farms.

SUPREME NEED OF FOODSTUFFS

The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with whom we are co-operating is an abundance of supplies, especially foodstuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially in the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked would break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely on the harvests of America.

Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in a large measure rests the fate of the war, the fate of nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products? The time is short, and it is of the most imperative importance that every thing possible be

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 25th day of May, 1917.—By Command,

A. G. M. FLETCHER,

Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE BURGLAR'S ASSURANCE TO THE PREACHER

In the course of a sermon, in which he urged his hearers to practise the utmost economy in regard to foodstuffs, a clergyman of the Episcopal diocese of Saxony, quoted the Talmudic dictum, "We must hold out." On the following night burglars broke into his house and took all the food, including a dozen hams and a quantity of bacon, and left a placard inscribed:—We shall now be able to hold out.

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COMRADES OF THE GOLD STRIKE

"LIGHT DUTY" OFFICERS.

There comes the day when sick leave is at an end; when the latest medical board prescribes "light duty," and the convalescent officers is ordered to join the reserve battalion of his regiment.

Forthwith he journeys to the town where the battalion is stationed, reports himself at the orderly room, and strolls along to the mess. That hour of arrival is one of the good adventures which star this troubled time with happy memories.

Comparatively few of the officers of to-day see their share of active service with their own battalions. There is the draft system at work, and our movements are controlled by invisible potentates at the War Office, who send us wherever they will to serve with people hitherto unknown. We leave behind the men we know, the men with whom we learnt our business. They go out in their turn and are scattered round all the edges of the war, and we do not see them or hear any word of their progress except when from time to time there is a remembered name in the casualty lists. But when wounds or illness have had their way and we return at last to duty we find ourselves once more in the fellowship of a year ago.

It is the healthful custom of the Army to keep the junior subaltern very firmly in his place. A year ago one was a person of no importance, near to the bottom of the list, having no experience or standing. With the rest of the newly gazetted, one is hurried and hurried to courses of instruction and similar torments, browbeaten by adjutants, and regarded with disapproving severity by commanding officers. One escaped over-seas to the war with feelings of genuine relief.

We are back again now, some of us, and we are not nervous juniors any more. Our uniforms have lost the freshness of a year ago. Most of us wear ferociously hobnailed boots with complete indifference, and all our possessions have an air of experience and age. There are many strips of gold braid to be seen, with here and there a bit of purple and white ribbon. Some of us are not good for very much and can only walk about slowly. None of us are quite as ridiculously fit as we used to be, and all of us are conscious of gaps in the fellowship—gaps that will never be filled. But we are a cheery company, and we are conscious that in these days we are among the veterans—a most comfortable feeling.

So, in the mess we are gathering together all the time, comparing notes and adventures, gaining curious bits of information about all the theatres of war. Day by day some one is arriving to be greeted with the same delighted astonishment. There are all sorts of queer reminiscences. Within the space of an hour I found a man whom I had seen off to France, another I had left on the edge of the desert five miles from Fayoum, and a third from whom I had parted thirty miles north of Salonica. It is impossible to tell who will be the next to walk in.

We come and we go. A reserve battalion is not a museum where returned officers are kept for the duration of the war—it is just a halting place between one experience and the next. Every month there are medical boards which examine us to determine our fitness for service. From light duty we pass to general service at home, and then to unqualified general service. When that stage is reached we go off on four days' leave and then return to wait for the telegram which shall send us down to the sea once more. From that journey too, we shall return if the fates are kind, and in this orbit we shall continue to revolve till there is no more war, and we are permitted to return to the ordinary business of living.

H. L.

ANGLO-GERMAN RIVALRY.

A SCIENTIFIC TEST.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Iron and Steel Institute at Westminster, recently, an important technical paper was submitted by Mr. Cosmo John, of Sheffield, on the properties of the refractory materials used in the iron and steel industry. In the subsequent discussion Professor Arnold mentioned that Sheffield University had a scheme for a research under consideration which involved a capital outlay of £30,000, one-half to be raised in Sheffield and the other half by the State, and an annual outlay of £3,000. Sheffield had raised its £15,000, and the money was in the bank.

Professor Arnold also recalled that long before the war he had been accused of being unpatriotic, and had been attacked in the newspapers, because he had said that German bricks used in their furnaces were superior to the Yorkshire, silica bricks. For a test he had lined a furnace with German and Yorkshire bricks. They had ten heats out of the furnace, and the German bricks stood out 2in. from the bricks of local manufacture. He then declared to the local brickmakers, "Until you can produce bricks equal to those German bricks, I will line the whole of the furnace in the university with German bricks." After eighteen months two British manufacturers challenged the German bricks. They then lined a Siemens furnace with the bricks of two British and one German firm, and they all came out equal. (Cheers.)

Sir William Beardmore, the president, presented the Bessemer medal and diploma to Mr. Lamberton, of Coatbridge, for his work in the development of the principal mechanical engineering appliances in use in the manufacture of iron and steel. The recipient, he announced, had for patriotic reasons forgone the acceptance of a medal struck in gold.

LATIN-AMERICA AND GERMANY.

The announced policy of Latin-American countries towards Germany in connection with the declaration of war by the United States is as follows:—

Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay and Venezuela, Neutral.

Bolivia: Relations broken April 14th.

Brazil: Relations broken April 10th.

Cuba: Relations broken April 7th.

Dominican Republic: (Under the Military Governor of the United States).

Ecuador: Uncertain.

Guatemala: Relations broken April 27th.

Haiti: Break under consideration.

Honduras: Relations broken May 17th.

Nicaragua: Relations broken May 18th.

EMPIRE AND THRONE.
THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Members of the Imperial War Conference attended at Windsor Castle last month to present an Address to his Majesty the King.

The Address, read by Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, was of India.

"To His Gracious Majesty King GEORGE THE FIFTH, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India."

May it please your Majesty, We, the Members of the Imperial War Conference, now in session, approach your Majesty with the expression of our fervent loyalty and that of the peoples whom we represent to your Majesty's Throne and Person.

Summoned to the capital of your Majesty's Empire in the midst of the greatest war that has ever afflicted the human race, it has been our privilege to share in the deliberations of your Majesty's advisers in this country, and to review with them the measures necessary to a victorious conclusion of the conflict in which we are engaged.

We have further in our Imperial War Conference considered the steps that may be required to ensure that the fruits of victory may not be lost by unpreparedness in times of peace, and so to develop the resources of the Empire that it may not be possible hereafter for an unscrupulous enemy to repeat his outrages upon liberty and civilization.

We shall return to our homes inspired by the magnificent efforts put forth by all classes of your Majesty's subjects throughout the world; confident that the trials and sacrifices borne, in common must draw still closer the bonds of Imperial unity and co-operation; and determined, each in his own sphere, to leave nothing undone which may tend to the safety, honour, and welfare of your Majesty and your Dominions.

(Signed) Walter H. Long, Austen Chamberlain, R. L. Borden, George H. Percy, R. Rogers, J. D. Haden, W. F. Massey, J. G. Ward, J. C. Smuts, E. F. Morris, Jas. Meston, Ganga Singh (Maharaja of Bikanir), Satyendra P. Sinha, Henry Lambert (Secretary).

THE KING'S REPLY.

The King read the following reply:—"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address, which I profoundly appreciate. Since my accession I have realized the sincerity of the loyal affection to my Throne and Person shared by all classes throughout my Empire, and it has afforded me special gratification to receive to-day a testimony to such feelings from you as the representatives of my Dominions beyond the Seas and of India, now gathered together in the heart of the Empire."

You have met at an historic moment in our Empire's story. I am confident that the result of your deliberations will be of great and lasting advantage, not only in helping to bring the present war to a victorious conclusion, but to ensure that when peace is restored we may be found prepared for the tasks which then await us in the organization of the resources of the Empire with a view of rendering it more self-sustaining, and in strengthening the ties that knit together all parts of my Dominions.

It has afforded me the utmost satisfaction that representatives of India have been members of your Conference with equal rights to take part in its deliberations. This meeting round a common board and the consequent personal intercourse will result in the increasing growth of a spirit of larger sympathy and of mutual understanding between India and the Overseas Dominions. Your present gathering is a giant stride on the road of progress and Imperial development, and I feel sure that this advance will be steadily continued.

I deeply regret that, owing to unavoidable circumstances, it has not been possible for the Commonwealth of Australia to be represented at the present Conference. But that great Dominion stands second to none in determination to do all in its power to assist in the tremendous conflict in which the Empire is engaged. I trust that when the next Conference meets it may be attended by representatives from all the Dominions and India.

In the midst of the present terrible struggle the magnificent contributions in men, munitions, and money made by all parts of my Empire have been a source of the greatest pride and satisfaction to me. Vast Armies raised in the Dominions have taken, or are taking, the field side by side with those of the United Kingdom to fight the common foe in the cause of justice and of those free institutions which are the very keystone of my Empire. It is fitting also that I should here specially refer to the munificent gifts of money made towards the expense of the war by the Government, Princes, and peoples of India. May this comradeship in the field, this community of suffering and sacrifice, draw together still closer than ever all parts of my possessions, establishing fresh bonds of union that will endure to our mutual advantage long after the war and its horrors have passed away.

The Queen and I recall with the liveliest and happiest recollections the visits which we have been privileged to pay to the different parts of my Dominions beyond the Seas, thereby gaining personal knowledge of the various countries and peoples, of their resources and difficulties, and of all their varying problems and interests. We do not forget the warm-hearted and loyal welcome given to us on those occasions, and it is with feelings of affectionate regard that I ever follow the welfare of my subjects beyond (Continued at foot of next column.)

SLAVES OF THE GERMANS.
ESCAPE OF BRITISH SOLDIERS FROM STARVATION CAMPS.

Five British soldiers who have escaped from prison camps in Germany have just arrived in London.

They are:—Private H. S. Kenyon, Canadian Infantry, captured at St. Eloi, April 18th, 1916.

Private Charles McDonald, Irish Fusiliers, captured Mons, August, 1914. Private Albert du Bois, Royal Irish Rifles, captured October 26th, 1914. Private G. Langlais, Canadians, captured April 24th, 1915.

Private B. E. Gray, Canadian Mounted Rifles, captured Ypres, June, 1916. All the men complain bitterly of ill-treatment by their captors and agree in describing the food as inadequate and fit only for pigs. Had it not been for the continuous supply of parcels through the Cross, and from friends they say that they would have been half-starved, in rags, and often homeless. Some of the men were put to work in factories where they were paid 10d. a day; others were given land work at a daily wage of 3d. Fourteen days in the cells on a bread-and-water diet was the punishment for attempts to escape.

In one prison four of us," Kenyon said, "were put in a dark cell 7ft. long turned on the steam till the place was so unbearably hot that we had to take off all our clothes and lie on the floor. Even then we could hardly breathe. For the first 24 hours of this agony we had neither food nor water. Then they gave us each a ration of bread—about 7oz.—to last us for three days."

WORK IN THE SALT MINES.

Private Langlais was taken to Soltan, from where many men are sent to work in the salt mines. "This," he said, "is terrible work. I have seen our lads come back from the mines with their hands eaten away by salt—crippled. The men are forced to work at the point of the bayonet," which the Germans are not slow to use.

For the greater part of his imprisonment Private Gray was working in a railway carriage shop at Duisburg, near Düsseldorf. "There was a particularly brutal doctor, he said, who invariably refused to allow men to 'go sick.'"

Both Private Langlais and Private Kenyon tell of brutal ill-treatment of French and British prisoners. A party of 50 British from the Somme, after having been kept at work for a long period behind the German lines, where no parcels—enriched, ragged, and homeless. There said that he had never seen men anywhere in such a wretched condition. (Daily Mail.)

"DEMOCRACY RINGS US ROUND."
HERR HARDEN ON AMERICA'S ENTRY.

In an article in the *Zukunft* Herr Maximilian Harden, discussing the entry of the United States into the war, says:

President Wilson's speech announcing the entry of the United States into the war will be printed in school books alongside the speeches of Demosthenes, Cicero, Pitt, Mirabeau, Robespierre, Bismarck, and Gambetta, and will surpass them all. The intervention will have the most far-reaching effects, if the war does not end before America has completed her preparations. The Western armies, who hold Baghdad, Mecca, Avlora, Gorizia, the port of the Trentino, Salonika, and the German colonies, and who in 12 days in April counted 34,000 prisoners to their credit, do not see before them a future so enshrouded in gloom that it invites them to lay down their arms. The millions of men who are now hostile to us will not depart humbly to their homes before the gigantic weight of the United States has been thrown into the scale.

What now is our best course? Certainly not the encouragement of a shuttlecock and pickled aneurism diplomats, but a clearer recognition of realities, a return to the freedom of dignified criticism, a setting in order of Germany's house, that it may no longer be an abomination in the eyes of the world. Democracy rings us round. The responsibility for the peace which will be concluded must be borne, not by one prince, nor by one family, but by the entire nation with un-banded neck. Democracy is irresistible, and its help may to-morrow become urgently necessary to princes. Germany's people can only conclude this peace when they have reached a full realization of the facts, and this they must and will do.

the seas. I look forward to the day when some of our children will, in their turn, have an opportunity of acquiring similar priceless experience by such visits.

I rejoice in the prospect of better means of communication which will more effectively link up the various portions of my Empire, and I trust that the days to come will see an ever-increasing exchange of visits and personal intercourse between the Mother Country and the Overseas Dominions. For do not sympathy and common brotherhood help to form the surest foundations on which a State can rest?

The value of Empire lies not in its greatness and strength alone, but in the several contributions that each of its diverse parts, with their varying circumstances and conditions, makes to the one general stock of knowledge and progress. I thank you for coming here personally to present your Address to me. May God bless and protect you all, and grant you safe return home at the conclusion of your labours."

The members of the Imperial War Conference were afterwards entertained at luncheon by their Majesties in the State Dining Room.

SWEDEN'S RELATION TO THE WAR.

THE PEOPLE FAVOUR THE ALLIES.

A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* writes:

I was in Stockholm a few months ago for the purpose of ascertaining the real Swedish position with regard to the war. I had the opportunity of an exhaustive discussion with Admiral Lindman—ex-Prime Minister who now with a change of Government has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

He was a supporter and intimate friend of the then Prime Minister, Mr. Hammerscholl. Admiral Lindman put before me the case for the existing Government, which was professedly neutral but had strong and indeed predominant German elements within it. I got the other side of the story from Mr. Branting, the Socialist leader, a man who ranks high among the unofficial statesmen of Europe, and who, it is freely prophesied, will at an early date be the Swedish Prime Minister. He is ardently on the side of the Allies. I discussed affairs with Mr. Wallenberg, the Foreign Minister, the strongest and ablest man in the Cabinet, whose sympathy with France and England undoubtedly was putting a check on pro-German inclinations among his colleagues.

When I was in Stockholm (which was towards the end of 1916), there were freely expressed anticipations of a change of Government, and that change, it was believed, would carry with it the appointment of either Mr. Branting or Mr. Wallenberg as Prime Minister. The personnel of the present Ministry comes as a surprise and not altogether a pleasant one. Carl Swartz, the new Premier, is little known, and was not even discussed by the many public men with whom I talked. Colonel Akerman, the new Minister for War, is openly announced as a strong pro-German, and I can bear testimony to the fact that among respectable persons Admiral Lindman was freely asserted to be a sympathizer with pro-German opinion.

On top of this is the fact of the elimination of Mr. Wallenberg, with pro-Ally sympathies, and in many respects the biggest man in Sweden. The situation, therefore, is not reassuring. There may be big happenings in Sweden before many months are past.

Of one thing the Allies may rest assured—the sympathies of the Swedish people are with them. That fact is not understood as clearly as it might be by those who make the sweeping assertion that Sweden is pro-German.

Before I narrate some of the remarks of Admiral Lindman and Mr. Branting, each of them with a differing view-point, let me outline the drama of Sweden as it presents itself at close quarters.

The King, with a strong-minded German Queen, the bureaucracy, and many of the rich people are pro-German. The great mass of the people are pro-Ally; those who are not have been held back only by fear of an autocratic Russian. German influences have continually made themselves felt, and it is not hard to see why. Sweden faces Russia and has distasteful Russia and was startled when democratic England joined hands with her in the war. Germany, efficient, prosperous, highly organized, had for long been exploiting this dislike of Russia. She permeated many Swedish trade activities. Professors with German leanings were at the Swedish universities. A highly effective Swedish army, six hundred thousand owed much to German methods of training. Ceaseless German propaganda was everywhere to be found. With the governing circles under German prepossessions, it is easy to see the friction which were certain to arise when the Allies had to impose restrictions about imports and at the same time to find a pathway across Sweden for sending supplies to Russia. Germany promptly tried to embroil Sweden against the Allies, and has continued to do so. She met with some success, because of the inconveniences and losses were imposed on Sweden by the shipping restrictions. On top of this were the German influences at Court. Nevertheless, the heart of the Swedish people remained sound, as was shown in startling fashion. A pro-Ally legislature was in power. The pro-Germans forced an election, believing that the country would back them up—the plea being lack of military preparedness for emergencies. What happened? The country returned to power an assembly which comprised one hundred and forty-six Socialists and Liberals, nearly all sympathetic with England and France, and eighty-six Conservatives, most of whom were against being led into war on the side of Germany. The pro-Germans were, however, by no means powerless. The King put in power a "business Government," rigidly neutral, were very much pro-German, with the exception of Mr. Wallenberg, the Foreign Minister. This Government, which has been kept from any action toward entering the war on the side of Germany by the progressive forces in the Riksdag, led by Mr. Branting—and in lesser degree by the unwilling Conservative minority—has nevertheless pressed its neutral claims very hard against the Allies. One need not go further than that. Admiral Lindman not only power behind the scenes, was one of those who opposed most forcibly an agreement with the Allies, which would have given Sweden all the supplies she needed for sustenance provided she agreed that these supplies should not be released material to be passed on to Germany. He took his stand on the ground of Sweden's dignity as a nation. That Great Britain was fighting for her life had no weight with him. I am quite sure that he would never have admitted that the Allies were fighting the cause of civilization. It can hardly be doubted that Germany regards his appointment as Foreign Minister of Sweden as a most hopeful sign.

I saw Admiral Lindman at his residence and found him a man of charming manners and great courtesy. He was both clear and definite. Naturally he based his position on strict neutrality, and indeed, he made out a plausible case. I (Continued at foot of next column.)

DISABLED OFFICERS AND MEN.

PROPOSED HOMESTEAD SCHEME.

The urgent need that some adequate provision should be made for officers and men of the Navy and Army broken in the present war is causing anxiety not only to the authorities but to all who are interested in the future of their country and the Empire. Already there is a very large number of these to be provided for, and for whom a life in the open will be the only means of making a gradual but sure recovery from their disabilities. The subject has been taken up by a large and influential body of ladies and gentlemen, under the name of "The Homestead Association," which it is hoped will be of material assistance. The objects of the Association are: To shelter disabled men; to endeavour to cure their disabilities by giving them the comforts of a home whether suffering from a permanent disability or not; to teach such occupations as the various disabilities will allow, special attention being paid to agricultural pursuits; and to co-operate with other bodies which may make it their business to provide employment to those whose condition of body is not perfect.

The problem before the Association is to build small houses, and to purchase and utilise existing houses, some of which will be suited for married couples, with a sufficiency of land attached so as to provide profitable employment for the occupiers to utilise all their powers, and while ensuring enough exercise not to overtax the strength of the disabled man. At the same time the object is to enable a man to support himself from the fruits of his own work, so that if possible he will not have to spend his pension, but may allow it to accumulate so that when he is further recovered, he may be in possession of some small amount of capital. In these hours he will be sheltered, too, such men as cannot be expected to work, but who are in need of perfect rest, and idleness. The amount of land to be purchased will, of course, depend on the amount of money which it is possible to get from the public or from other sources, but it is advisable in the first instance, not to attempt to carry out any such work unless it can be carried out on a large scale, which is one of the conditions of economy.—*Morning Post*.

hasten to say that he gave me the impression of being both able and sincere. The point, of course, is the bias of his mind, and of that there could be no doubt to an Englishman. Here is the gist of what he said to me:

"Sweden holds that she has a right to trade with neutral nations across international oceans according to established international usage. If the Allies by virtue of their power impose restrictions with regard to imports, we have to submit, but we do not confirm them or admit them to be justifiable. It is true that we might make more money by another policy, but we have our ideals."

He cited indignities and injuries suffered by Sweden through the blockade. He agreed that there were two policies open to Sweden:

1. To stand by rights as a neutral and submit to individual restrictions only when compelled thereby by force.

2. To come to a general arrangement with the Allies for the import of supplies necessary for the life of the nation. "I am for the first," he said. He added to this the remark that he had always had a friendly feeling towards Great Britain, and hoped always to keep it.

Possibly there has been a change of opinion in Admiral Lindman in the past few months, but his association with a pro-German War Minister does not give much ground for hope.

I now present the other side of the picture as shown me by Mr. Branting. The feeling is spreading that there should be a general agreement with Great Britain about supplies," he said. "There is great dissatisfaction with the policy of the Government. We are in the midst of warfare and have to recognize facts."

I asked him about the feeling of Sweden on the war.

"The sympathy of practically all the labour movement is with the Allies," he replied, "and also large sections of opinion outside the labour movement. But there is a good deal of sympathy with the Germans in other quarters. There has been much German penetration into our life. German methods have been adopted in our education, in our army, even in our labour unions, the organization of which, by the way, is on the German model."

Is there any danger of Sweden being forced into the war on the side of Germany?" I asked.

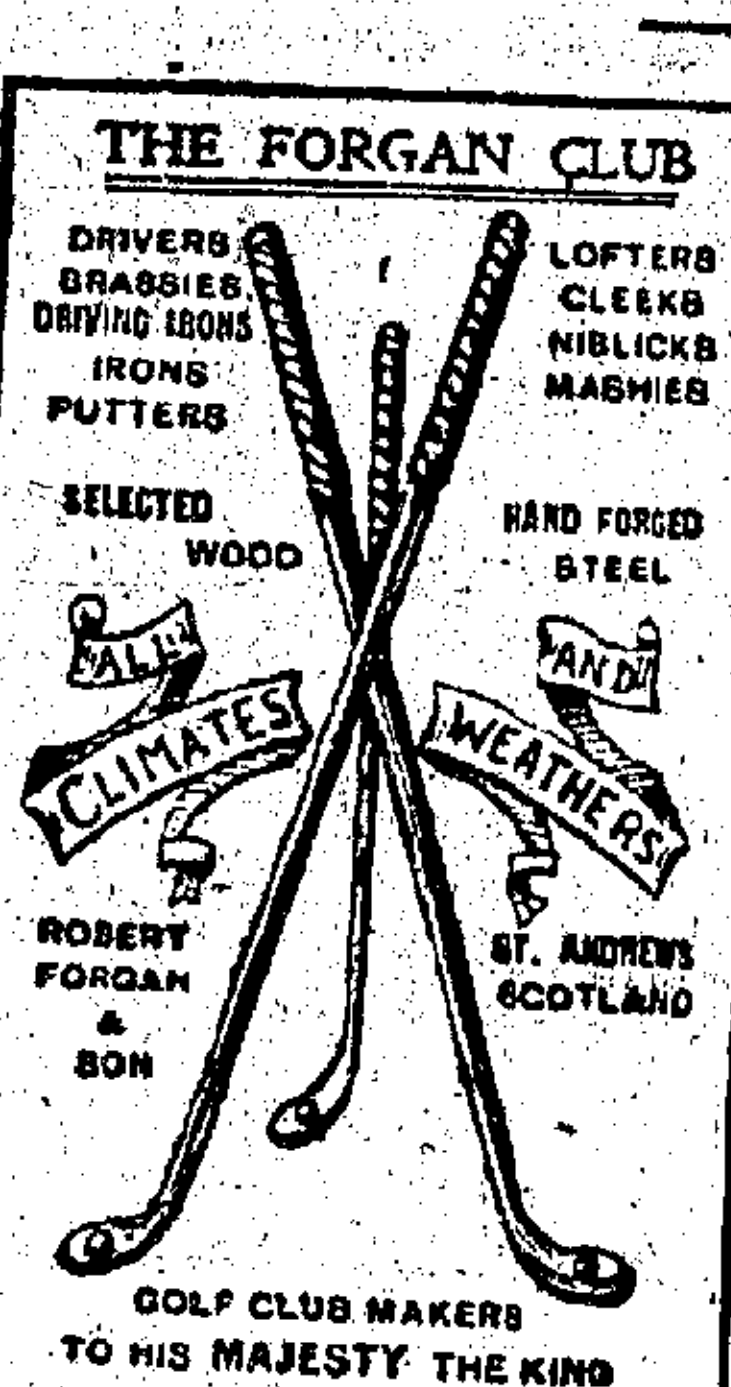
"I think that danger is past. There was a danger of it at certain periods in the past two years, but it is over now. All sections of the Riksdag are in favour of maintaining neutrality."

Later I saw Mr. Wallenberg at the Foreign Office, and his remarks must be read in the light of the responsibility which then lay upon him. "The Swedish King, Parliament, and people," he said, "have from the start decided to remain neutral. Never for a moment could they contemplate entering this horrible war. Every one in Sweden will be glad when this terrible conflict is over. It is said in England that the Swedes are related to the Germans. It is true that they are, but they are also related to the English, and it is the inter-racial traits which are perhaps the stronger. These very British qualities are what make some of the difficulties between the two countries. I hope, however, that we have arrived at a point when many of the difficulties of the situation will be cleared away."

Since entering those words Mr. Wallenberg has gone from power. Admiral Lindman has taken his place. I observe that the new Swedish Government has issued a proclamation of continuance of an unswerving neutrality. There are many kinds of neutrality, and sympathizers with the Allies will nurse the hope that Sweden's neutrality will be such as to conserve the permanent interests of civilization.

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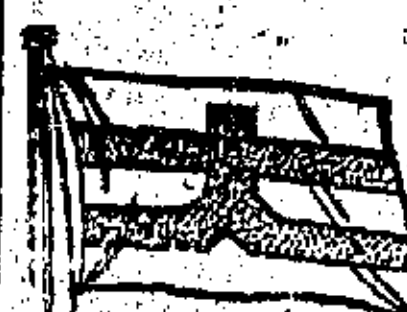
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Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	9.30 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
Obung Chow	2.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.30 P.M.	
Santin, Stanley		
Canton Samshui and Wanchow	7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	1.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.
Kowloon	5.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtee and Sanchoi	10.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	4.00 P.M.	

From Sheungwan, Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Canton	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shok Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kowloon	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
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Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for Session, 1916.

PRICE ... \$15

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

COMMERCIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

On LONDON.	June 13th
Telegraphic Transfer	2/5 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/5 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/5 1/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months sight	2/5 1/2
Credit, at 6 months sight	2/5 1/2
Documentary bills at sight	2/5 1/2
On PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	34 1/2
Credit, at 6 months sight	34 1/2
On NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	58 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	58 1/2
On BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On SHANGHAI.	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	11 1/2
On HANKOW.	11 1/2
On MANCHUKO.	10 1/2
On SHANTUNG.	10 1/2
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